A Sketch of His Eventful Civil and Military Career.



GENERAL SHERMAN.

General W. T. Sherman, the last great figure of the Civil War, died of erysipelas a few days ago, at his home in New York City, after an illness of ten days. His death was caused by the accumulation of mucus in the lungs, which he was unable to throw off. There was no sign of death beyond a faint grasp and stoppage of the breath.

The end was painless, and the only persons

who noted the change were the physicians.

Around the deathbed were General Sherman's four daughters—Misses Lizzie and Rachel Sherman, Mrs. Thakara and Mrs. Lieutenant Fitch—his son, P.

T. Sherman; his brother, Senator John Laneway. Green and T. Sherman; his brother, Senator John Sherman; Drs. Janeway, Green and Alexander, and the nurse, Miss Price. General O. O. Howard, General Thomas Ewing, General Henry W. Slocum and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, daughter of Secretary Blaine, were in the pariors. General Sherman's son, who is a Catholic priest, did not arrive from Europa in time to witness his father's from Europe in time to witness his father's General Sherman caught a severe cold ten

deneral Sherman caught a severe control days before his death, when he attended a theatre party at the Casino in New York City. On that occasion a special invitation had been sent out to the military officers in the city, and General Sherman sat in one of the city, and General Sherman sat in one of proscenium boxes with a party of friends.

He seemed to be then in the best of health and spirits and apparently enjoyed the performance immensely. He returned to his home immediately after the performance, and the next morning when he woke up he found that he head taken a severe cold.

found that he had taken a severe cold. This gave him no anxiety at first, but when on the following day the symptoms of erysipelas began to show themselves he sent for Dr. Alexander. On the third day he was worse, and, when

Dr. Janeway was called in his face and neck were very much swollen and inflamed, and it was realized that his condition was much more serious than was at first supposed.

He continued to grow worse, and all his family were summoned.

Four days before his death the first intima-

tion of the serious nature of his illness be-came public, but there was no general alarm. Next day the General was thought to be dying, and extreme unction was administered by a Catholic priest, but the old soldier rallied and became so much better that through all of the day prior to his death his family and friends were cheered and began to believe in the possibility of ultimate recovery.

Hope was abandoned for the last time just at daybreak on the day of his death.

From that hour till death came it was only a question of how long the almost exhausted vitality could hold at bay the enemy. The erysipelas which had seemed to withdraw returned with renewed force. The inflammation became acute, and all during

the forenoon the sick man's lungs were being lowly choked.

At 1:45 in the afternoon breathing began At 1:45 in the alternoon orestning began to grow less and less frequent. The lungs were gradually filling, and breathing was becoming more and more difficult. The old man had given up the struggle, and, unconscious, was letting life pass from him.

All at once the breaths, which came now at least intervals.

All at once the breaths, which came now at longer intervals, grew shorter. Dr. Alexander glanced around, and then all eyes were fixed upon the one form. It was like the turning down of a light. Slowly, quietly, painlessly the General died. There was one short treath like a sigh, and there came upon his face that change which needs no interpreter. All saw that he was dead. But the nurse, loaving any lifted his head and said in a leaning over, lifted his head and said in a whisper: "He is dead."

Only the crackling of the fire was now to be heard. The breathing had ceased, and with it the life of the last American to bear the high title of General passed. It was just ten minutes of two o'clock.

Lieutenant Fitch made a semi-official statement, giving the details of the scene at the deathbed later in the afternoon.

"At 11 o'clock," he said, "the General lost consciousness, and Dr. Alexander said that it was the beginning of the end. The General's head at the time rested high on a pillow. As the moments flew by his breathing became more difficult, and little by little the pillow was lowered to ease him. At 1:20 o'clock the signs of approaching dissolution were seen. The tips of the dying man's fingers became joy cold. became icy cold. Slowly the cold feeling spread through the hands and then up the arms. The breathing became more and more difficult. The lungs were filling with mucus, the doctor said, and the dying man had not the strength to throw it off. He was being strangled to death. The plllow was pressed lower and lower, and finally it was taken away altogether. Only a few minutes afterward there was no long sigh and the nurse said, 'He is dead.' So peaceful had been the death that even the watchers could hardly realize

The undertaker completed the process of embalming the General's body about 5 o'clock, and then it was laid back on the bed where he had died. The arms were folded. The only trace of the erysipelas that was visible was a slight swelling under the eyes, and a swelling on the right cheek. After the embalming a few of the persons who called were permitted to look at the features.

In Washington.

The President had just finished his luncheon and was walking upstairs to his office when the bulletin announcing the death of General Sherman reached the White House. The tele graph operator handed the despatch to Pri-vate / ecretary Halford, who hastened to inform the President and met him on the stair way. The President was very much shocked. He sent for General Lewis A. Grant, who is acting as Secretary of War, and Major General Schofield, and gave instructions for full military honors for the dead soldier. He also prepared a message to Congress on the same subject and issued the following executive order "It is my painful duty to announce to the country that General William Tecumsch Sherman died this day at 1 o'clock and fifty minutes P. M., at his residence in the city of New York. The Secretary of War will cause the highest military honors to be paid to the memory of this distinguished officer. The national flag will be floated at half mast over all public buildings until after burial, and the public full military honors for the dead soldier buildings until after burial, and the public business will be suspended in the Executive departments at the city of Washington and in the city where the interment takes place on the day of the funeral, and in all places where public expression is given to the national sorrow, during such hours as will en-able every officer and employe to participate therein with their fellow citizens

"BENJAMIN HARRISON,
"Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C." Following is the President's message to Congress: To the Senate and House of Representa-

tives: The death of William Tecumseh Sherman, which took place to-day at his residence in the city of New York at 1:50 p. M., is an event that will bring sorrow to the heart of every patriot citizen. No living American was so loved and venerated as hé. To look upon his

face, to hear his name was to have one's love of country intensified. He served his country not for fame, not out of a sense of pro-fessional duty, but for love of the flag and of the beneficent civil institutions of which it was the emblem. He was an ideal soldier, and shared to the fullest the esprit du corps of

the army, but he cherished the civil institutions organized under the Constitution, and was only a soldier that these might be perpetuated in undiminished usefulness He was in nothing an A profound student of milihonor. imitator. tary science and precedent, he drew from them principles and sug-gestions, and so adapted them to novel condi-tions that his campaigns will continue to be the profitable study of the military profession throughout the world. His genial nature made him comrade to every soldier of the great Union army. No presence was so welcome and inspiring at the camp fire cr commandery as his. His career was complete; his honors were full. He had received from the Government, the highest rank known to use ernment the highest rank known to our military establishment, and from the people

unstinted gratitude and love. No word of mine can and to his fame. His death has followed in startling quickness that of the Admiral of the Navy, and it is a sad and notable incident that when the department under which he served shall have put on the usual emblems of mourning four of the eight Executive departments will be simultaneously draped in black, and one other has but to-day removed the craps from

BENJ. HARRISON.

Executive Mansion.

Executive Mansion.

The President also sent a telegram of condelence to the family, in which he suggested that the body be brought to Washington on its way to St. Louis, and that it lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol at least one day. The acting Secretary of War in the afternoon issued a general order to the army announcing the death of General Sherman. It included the President's message to Congress and the Executive order issued by him to the Executive departments.

This was accompanied by another order is sued by Adjutant-General Schofield, as follows: mand of Major-General Schofield, as follows:
"On the day of the funeral the troops at
every military post will be paraded and this
order read to them, after which all
labors for the day will cease. The
national flag will be displayed at half
staff from the time of the receipt of this
order until the close of the funeral. On the order until the close or the funoral. On the day of the funeral a salute of seventeen guns will be fired at half hour intervals, commencing at 8 o'clock A. M. The officers of the army will wear the usual badges of mourning, and the colors of the several regiments and batallions will be draped in

ments and batalines will be dispersion mourning for a period of six months.

"The day and hour of the funeral will be communicated to department commanders by telegraph, and by them to their subordinate commanders. Other necessary orders will be issued hereafter relative to the appropriate funeral ceremonies. When the President's message announcing General Sherman's death reached the Senate, discussion of the subject under consideration (the Copyright bill) was suspended, and Mr.

lawley offered the following:
Resolved, That the Senate receives with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of William Tecumsel Sherman, late General of the armies of the United States. Resolved, That the Senate renews its acmowledgment of the inestimable which he rendered to his country in the day of its extreme peril, laments the great loss which the country has sustained, and deeply sympathizes with his family in its

ereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions Deforwarded to the family of the deceased.

Brief eulogies were then delivered by Messrs. Hawley, Morgan, Manderson, Davis, Pierce and Evarts after which the Senate

In the House, about three o'clock the message was received from the President an-nouncing the death of General Sherman, but nouncing the death of General Sherman, but after a consultation between the Speaker and Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, and a few others it was decided by Mr. Reed, in view of the near expiration of the Congress and of the necessity of getting the appropriation bills over to the Senate as soon as possible, that it would not be advisable to lay the message before the House until near the usual time of adjournment. It was then referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. táry Affairs.

General Sherman's Career. William Tecumseh Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, on February 8, 1820. was called Tecumseh after the great Indian chief of teat name, who had been a warm

friend of William's father, Judge Sherman. Young Sherman graduated from the Mili-tary Academy at West Point in the class of 1840. After his graduation he served with distinction in the Florida War and subse-quently in the war with Mexico. He next held a staff position in the army in California. Missouri and Louisiana from 1847 to 1853, when he resigned. Giving up the tent for the counting room he became a banker in San Francisco and was in that business for four

ears. He had while in the army studied law, and, thinking this profession more to his taste, he practised it for the next two years. He became Superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy in 1850, but resigned in 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War. Generul Sherman was at once commis-

sioned Colonel of a regiment of infantry and commanded a volunteer brigade at the bat-tle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was soon appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to the command of the Depart the Cumberland, but from some cause was removed, and was for some months command of a camp of instruction near

He took part in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, commanding a division at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and in the subsequent seige of Corinth. On May 1, 1862, he was appointed Major General 't Volunteers, and was frequently engaged during the sum-mer and autumn of 1862. He took an active part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was made Brigadier General in the regular army. General Sherman succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee operations around Chattanooga and the asult and capture of Missionary Ridge.

on October 25, 1863. He took part in the also organized an army of 100,000 men for the spring campaign of 1864. On the 12th of March, 1864, he succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Military Division of the Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the departments and armies of the surrounding regions. On May 2, 1864, he entered on the invasion of Georgia, making Atlanta his first point, and between that date and September 1 fought many pitched battles. He received the capitulation of Atlanta, September 2, 1864, and occurred it as a military root until November 15. pied it as a military post until November 15,

Having sent about two-fifths of his force. under General Thomas, to repel General Hood's movement into Tennessee and destroy much of Atlanta, he marched southward to thesea, with a force of 60,000 men, in less than a month passing over about three hundred miles with his army, without any important action till he reached Fort McAllister, below Savannah, which he captured after a brief action December 13, Savannah surrendering December 21, 1864. He com-menced January 15, 1865, his invasion of the Carolinas, being about six weeks in passing through South Carolina. He fought two battles in North Carolina, March 16 and 20-21, 1865; occupied Goldsboro' March 22, and having given his army a few weeks' rest, captured Raleigh, April 13, and negotiated with General J. E. Johnston terms of sur-render of all the Confederate forces in the field. These terms were pronounced in adfield. These terms were pronounced inad-missible by the Federal Government, and General Sherman, under General Grant's in-structions, demanded and received General

Johnston's surrender, April 26, 1865. General Sherman had been made a Major-General in the United States Army August 12, 1864, for his Atlanta campaign, and after the close of the war continued in command of the military division of the Mississippi for more than a year. On July 25, 1808, General Grant having been promoted to be General of the Army, General Sherman was advanced to be Lieutenant-General, and was assigned to the command of the mili-

tary division of the Missouri. In March, 1869, Grant having resigned the Generalship in consequence of his election as President, Sherman was promoted to the va-cant rank. In November, 1871, he obtained leave of absence for a year's travel in Eu-rope and the East. Upon his return he made his headquarters at Washington, but toward the close of 1874 changed them to St. Louis. Three years later he returned again to Washington, taking up his residence at No. 817 Fifteenth street, Northwest. In 1876

and in 1880 he was prominently spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency.
On the 8th of April, 1883, President Arthur issued an order announcing the retirement of General Sherman. He at once retired to or ceneral shorman. He at once retree to private life and moved to St. Louis, where he resided for a short time. He then took up his residence in New York City, where he has since lived, and where his face has been a familiar one. General Sherman was a widower, having lost his wife in 1883. His wife was a Roman Catholic, and her children were nurtured in that faith. The General was born a Presbyterian. The surviving members of the General's family are the Rev. Thomas Ewing General's family are the Rev. Thomas Iswing Sherman, a Catholic priest, in Europe when his father became ill; Philomel Tecumsel Sherman, a member of a prominent New York law firm; Mrs. A. M. Thakara, of Rosemont, Penn.; Mrs. T. W. Fitch, of Pittsburg, and Miss Rachel and Miss Lizzie

LABOR WORLD.

SKILLED Japanese get a penny a day. In New York City 100,000 men are idle. St. Louis (Mo.) painters work eight

THE Austrian shoemakers strike has col-NEW YORE'S bakers' union runs a class in languages.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) shoemakers lost an eight months' strike.

THE Amalgamated Society of Engineers has 96,000 members. NEW YORK granite cutters will demand eight hours on April 1.

THERE are symptoms of depression in the iron and textile industries. A GENERAL strike of trainmen on the Canadian Pacific is threatened.

NEW YORK slipper makers working from ixteen to eighteen hours a day get \$1.25 and Some Boston (Mass.) railroad laborers only

get \$1.35 a day, while others roads pay \$1.75 and \$2. SIXTEEN THOUSAND men and boys are out

of employment in the Connellsville (Penn.) A BREWERS' union at San Francisco, Cal.

has nearly doubled wages and reduced hours almost one-half. THE K. of L. invites all unions to join in the movement to form a third party with

the Farmers' Alliance. THE coal miners' risks are shown by the thousands of widows and fatherless children in Pennsylvania's coal region. ORGANIZED labor in Chicago, Ill., passed

resolutions against the employment of non-union labor on the World's Fair. RAILROAD employes, suffering indirectly from the granger attacks on railroads, will organize against such legislation.

BERLIN (Germany) police have come to the conclusion that they are inadequately raid. A strike is possible unless their wages are advanced.

It cost five cents to swear in a certain Grand Rapids (Mich.) factory, and the box which contains the fines and which is now nearly full is to be sent to the heathen. THE labor organizations of Indiana de-

mand, among other things, that the inhabit-ants of towns of more than 10,000 population shall have the right to vote on franchises. Ir you wear side whiskers don't apply to

the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for a job. It has long been the rule on that road and its branches not to employ a side whiskered man in any capacity. JOSEPH W. SMITH, a former brakeman on HOSEPH W. SMITH, a former brakeman on the Boston and Albany road, was awarded \$10,000 damages in his suit against the com-pany at Boston, Mass., for the loss of an arm while coupling cars in 1882.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill regulating the employment of women and children in factories. The bill has already been passed by the Senate. It provides for a working day of ten hours and a day of rest in each week.

THE average wages of the workingment throughout the world are not more than fifteen cents a day, those of the laborers in India being ninety-six cents per month, and those of China about \$7 per year. The highest wages are paid in the United States, where the average is not quite \$1 a day.

THE German Kaiser has ordered a censu of the unemployed. Policemen will go from house to house through all but the most aristocratic parts of the city, searching out the unemployed and asking the cause of their idleness. It is estimated that there are SO,-000 able bodied men in Berlin on the verge of starvation.

CHILIAN REBELS.

Their Victorious Advance Places the Government in Desperate Straits.

The Chilian Government troops have been defeated at Coquimbo and Quillota. The insurgent forces are rapidly increasing in numbers, and they are advancing upon the capital, Santiago de Chili.

Only a few towns remain loyal to the Government. The destruction of the railways by the insurgent forces hampers the movement of the Government troops.

President Balmaceda is well supported in the capital, and is said to be hopeful of being

ble to repel the rebels.

It is feared that the effect of the rebellion will be disastrous to the finances and com-

merce of the country.

During the course of a battle fought at Tarapaca, 145 miles southeast of Ilo, the mines at Tarapaca were set on fire, and afterwards were flooded in an attempt to extinguish the flames. The German miners who were employed in the mines there fled into

Tarapaca is only ten miles from the mouth of a river opening into the Pacific Ocean, so it is inferred that the destruction of property at Taranaca was the work of a landing party which came ashore from one of the insurgent war vessels.
The coal denots at Coronel have been pil-

laged by the insurgent sailors sent ashore to obtain coal for the rebel vessels. Coronel is twenty-five miles south of Concepcion.

TREATED LIKE SLAVES. Terrible Sufferings of Polish Im migrants in Brazil.

M. Dygasinski, the special correspondent of the Warsaw (Poland) Courier, who was despatched to Brazil by that paper to report on the condition and treatment of immigrants to that country has returned from his mission. M. Dygasinski made a tour of the Provinces of San Paulo, Parana and Santa Catharina. He asserts that every possible obstacle was thrown in his way by the Government of Brazil, and it was only with the gratest difficulty that he ascertained the truth concerning the emigration question. Some time ago, be says, Brazil decided import 10,000,000 emigrants, and the North German Lloyd Steamship Company had already landed 140,000, receiving \$100 each for

them. Immigrants were not allowed to found colonies, but were scattered in forest and abandoned to die of hunger, fever and snake bites or to be devoured by beasts of prey. Unable to communicate with friends, a few who survived made their way back to Rio Janeiro, begging food of planters, for which they were compelled to render slavish ervices.

Arriving at Rio Grande, M. Dygasinski

found 700 of his unfortunate countrymen dying, huddled together in a wooden chapel while thousands were camping in the open air, in the streets of cities and in the prime

BOLD SNEAK THIEVES.

A London (England) Bank Clerk Robbed of Over \$60,000.

A decided sensation was caused in London, England, by a daring bank robbery committed in broad daylight. A stylish dressed man accosted in the National Procincial Bank of England, No. 112 Bishopgate Within, a clerk from the London branch of the Bank of Scotland, who was standing at the public counter of the National Provincial Bank, in 112 the act of making a deposit of money. While the conversation, which lasted only a moment or so, was going on, a man, who was evi-dently an accomplice of the stylish stranger, snatched from the clerk a satchel containing bonds and checks representing over \$60,000 and ran out of the bank.

The clerk who was robbel is a youth The clerk who was robbel is a youth named McKenzie. He is only seventeen years of age. The two thieves are described by the police as being "dudelike" in the extreme. The police officials are of the opintreme. The police officials are of the opin-ion that they are expert American thieves, who have probably watched McKenzie for weeks. The police say that this is the "big-gest haul" of money made by "bank sneaks"

ADMIRAL PORTER DEAD.

Fatty Degeneration of the Heart Killed Him.

A Sketch of the Naval Hero's Long Career.



DAVID D. PORTER.

Admiral David D. Porter, who has been in failing health for some time, died suddenly at 8:15 o'clock a few mornings ago, at his residence in Washington City from fatty degeneration of the heart.

Dr. Wales, the physician attending Admiral Porter, was hastily summoned to his bedside, but the Admiral was dead before he arrived. All the members of the family were at home at the time. Although death came suddenly, it was not unexpected by the

Sketch of His Life.

In the death of Admiral David Dixon Porter the country loses the last of a trio of naval commanders who sustained in the Civil War the finest traditions of the old navy. Though far from being alone in this record of gallantry, the names of Farragut, Foote and Porter have a pre-eminence of

their own.

In every man his ancestors live over again, and the biography of David D. Porter begins in the person of that David Porter, born in Boston, 1780. Five generations of his family have served in the navy. Alexander, the grandfather of Commodore David, commanded a Boston merchantman, giving his aid to the colonies, and his son, Captain David, the Commodore's father, commanded vessels commissioned by General Wasningtan in the Continental service. Commodore an in the Continental service. Commodor David Porter's career was distinguished throughont, culminating perhaps in his gallant fight of the Essex in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili. This breach of neutrality was a favorite reproach of Americans against the British until we found it needful to follow their example in taking the

Florida.

David Dixon Porter was born in Chester, Penn., June 8, 1813, and thus lacks a few months of completing his seventy-eighth year. David D. had his first experience in the Mexican service in 1827, being then fourteen years of age. In 1829 he was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy, and attained his lieutenancy in 1841. He served during the entire Mexican war. He served during the entire Mexican war, had charge of the naval rendezvous at New Orleans, and was engaged in every action on the coast.

Afterward he commanded for some years steamships in the Pacific Mail service be tween New York and the Isthmus of Pana tween New York and the Isthmus of Panama. At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed to the command of the frigate Powhatan, on service in the Gulf. In Farragut's attack on New Orleans, Porter now promoted to Commander, commanded the mortar fleet. Farragut, having destroyed the Confederate fleet of fifteen vessels, left the reduction of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Builte to Porter while he proceeded to the Philip to Porter while he proceded to the city. The forts surrendered in April, 1863. city. The forts surrendered in April, 1862. Porter then assisted Farragut in all the latter's operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg, where he effectively bombarded the forts and enabled the fleet to pass in

For his services at Vicksburg Porter re-ceived the thanks of Congress and the com-mission of Rear Admiral, dated July 4, 1863, past the batteries of Vicksburg and cap-tured the Confederate forts at Grand Gulf eral Grant. In the spring of 1864 Porter co-operated with Banks in the Red River campaign, and later in the same year was transferred to the North Atlantic squadron, and reduced Fort Fisher, General Terry commanding the land forces. Rear Admiral Pormanding the land forces. ter received a vote of thanks from Congress. which was the fourth that he received during the war.

the war.

Rear Admiral Porter was promoted to be Vice-Admiral on July 25, 1866, served awhile as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and was then transferred to Washington. On August 15, 1870, he was appointed Admiral of the Navy, the highest washington the convention in 1885. grade in the service. In 1885 Porter pub-lished "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil

He was married in 1839 to Anne Patterson, a daughter of Commodore D. T. Patter-son. He leaves one son in the Navy, one in the Marine Corps, besides two others in pri-vate life, and two daughters.

Buried at Arlington.

Funeral ceremonies over the remains of Admiral Porter took place four days after his death from his late residence in Washing nis death from his lateresidence in Washing-ton City. The event was very imposing, the greatest honors known to naval regulations being paid to the dead Admiral. The officers of the Government, including the President, members of his Cabinet, San-

tors and Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, army officers of every rank, Vice-Admirals and numberless naval officers, members of the diplomatic corps, and men distinguished in letters and science were present

All the Executive departments, the district offices and public schools were closed. The throng about the residence during the ser-

vices was great.
The Rev. Dr. Douglas, pastor of St. John's
Episcopal Church, officiated. It was nearly
3 o'clock when the funeral cortege moved to Arlington, where the remains were interred with full honors.

The funeral procession was composed of more than 5000 troops, consisting of marines, militia, United States regulars, artillery and cavalry, in charge of Rear Admiral Kimberly. Following the former were the President and members of the Cabinet in carriages, and a long line of carriages containing army and navy officers and distinguished persons. The pall bearers were: Vice-President

Morton, Senator Manderson, of Nebraska Senator McPherson, of New Jersey: Senator Hawley, of Connecticut; Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Major General Schofield, United States Army; Rear Admiral Rodg-ers, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Howell, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Crosby, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Stevens, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Almy, United States Navy; Rear Admira Worden, United States Navy; Rear Admira Jewett, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Queen, United States Navy; General Joseph E. Johnston, the Confederate officer; Representative Boutelle, of Maine.

the crew of the United States receiving ship The dead Admiral was dressed in the ful uniform of his rank, the G. A. R. badge, the decoration of the Sons of the American Revolution and the badge of Porter Post of Massachusetts being upon his breast. The casket was covered with royal purple vel vet, with silver handles and ornaments Upon a silver tablet on the lid was the fol-

The body bearers were eight sailors from

"David D. Porter, Admiral United States Navy. Born June 18, 1813. Died February 13, 1891." All along the line to Arlington were exhibited signs of mourning.

The United States steamer Dispatch rode at anchor on the Potomac close by the ceme tery, and fired a funeral salute of seventeen

lowing inscription:

THE most powerful and best organized body among the British workers is the Coal Miners' Union. Of the 500,000 men employed in the mines of England, Scotland and Wales, 120,000 are organized. There are five of their members directly representing these organizations in Parliament. And Michael Davitt says these unions, with other great combinations of workers, will lay hold of the political power and gain supremacy over "yested timemia".

guns as the interment took place.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate. 58TH DAY.—The Copyright bill was up, but no action was taken....Several pension bills, among them one for General N. P.

Sanks, were passed.

59TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Copyright bill. The discussion having closed the vote was taken on Mr. naving closed the vote was taken of hir.

Sherman's amendment, and it was agreed to

yeas twenty-five, nays twenty-four. The
Copyright bill was then laid aside without
further action... Tributes to the career of
Admiral Porter were delivered, and the Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory.
60TH DAY.—The Vice-President announced the appointment of Messrs. Manderson and Walthall as members of the Board of Visitors at the annual examination of cadets at West Point Military Academy, and of Messrs. Chandler and Harris in a and of Messrs. Chandler and Harris in a similar capacity at the Annapolis Naval Academy...The resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Relations Academy....The resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Relations with Canada to continue its investigations during the recess was agreed toMr. Daniel moved to amend the proviso in the Copyright bill requiring copyrighted books to be printed from type set within the United States or from plates therefrom by adding to it the words: "Or shall be otherwise produced in the United States from process executed in the United States." The wise produced in the United States from process executed in the United States." The discussion on this amendment was interrupted at 3:30, when the message of the President announcing the death of General Sherman was laid before the Senate. After several brief eulogies the Senate adjourned.

61ST DAY.—Mr. Sawyer reported an amendment to the Postofilee Appropriation bill permitting members of Congress to frank mail matter directed to Government officials...Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to consider the expediency of the establishment of a permanent Census Bureau and to report to the Senate next Congress...The conference report on the Fortification bill was agreed to....An avendment to the Diplomatic bill was amendment to the Diplomatic bill was

adopted, providing for the establishment of telegraphic communication with Hawaii; also one raising the Mexican mission to the first-class...Mir. Quay denied explicitly the charges against his conduct in the State affairs of Pennsylvania.

CDD DAY.—The Diplomatic bill was passed.

One aroundment was made to the Campanet. ...One amendment was made to the Copy-right bill...An adverse report on the Stanford Land Loan bill was presented.

adopted, providing for the establishment of

ford Land Loan bill was presented.
63D Day.—The Sherman and Frye amenoments to the Copyright bill were adopted and the bill was passed by a vote of 36 to 14...The Indian Depredations bill was considered... Mr. Higgins reported favorably the Senate bill to provide for the payment of the French spoliation claim... The bill for a new Custom House in Bowling Green, New Mark City Programmer Some decay page 1999. York City, was passed....Some dozen pension bills were passed, including bills increasing the pensions of the widows of General Cus-ter, Admiral Wilkes and General Daniel Ull-mann to \$100 a month.

In the House.

58TH DAY.—After disposing of business of minor importance the House went into Com-mittee of the Whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Legislative Appro-priation bill. The appropriation for the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission was stricken out on a point of order...
The Senate bill granting a pension of \$100 a
month to General N. P. Banks was passed.

57TH DAY.—The House went into Com-mittee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After another wranging over the Civil Service Commission, the House passed the bill.

58TH DAY.—Mr. Flower asked unanimous consent for the passage of the bill for the erection of a new Custom House in New York City, but Mr. Dunnell objected....The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dingley, of Maine, in the chair) on the Indian Appropriation bill. When about a third of the measure had been dis about a third of the measure and been dis-posed of the committee rose...The Naval Appropriation bill was sent to conference... The Speaker having laid before the House the message from the President announcing the death of General Sherman, it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the House adjourned.

59TH DAY.-The House adopted the conference report on the Army Appropria-tion bill...,On motion of Mr. Wheeler Senate bill was passed providing American registers for the steamers Montauk and Min-neola...Mr. Owen reported a bill amend-ing the various acts relative to the immigra-tion and the importation of allens under contract...The House then went into Com-mittee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, but no action was taken.... Mr. Langston introduced a bill to make National holidays of February 12, Abraham Lincoln's birthday, and April 27, General Grant's birthday.

Crant's birthday, and April 27, General Grant's birthday.

60TH DAY,—In pursuance of a written designation by the Speaker, the House was called to order by Mr. Payson...Mr. Thompson reported a resolution for the impeachment of Alexander Boarman, Judge of the United States District Court for the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, for high crimes and misdemeanors....The House agreed to the conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill... The House went into Committee of the Indian Appropriation Mr. Carter, of Montana, offered an amendment appropriating \$946,000 to carry out the agreement with the Crow Indians of Montana. Adopted. The tion of the bill havi concluded, the committee considerahaving recurred to the amendment for the carrying out of certain treaty agreements with the Sisseton and Wahpeton and other Indians; and it was agreed to. Mr. Holman, of Indians, offered an amendment providing that the Cherokee Nation may negotiate with the Secretary of the Interior for the sale of the outlet. Adopted. No further action was taken.
61st DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bil 1

was passed...The Postoffice Appropriation bill was considered.

JOHNSTOWN FLOODED.

The City Submerged and Eight Bridges Swept Away,

A dispatch from Johnstown, Ponn., says: Johnstown is experiencing many of the Porrors of the flood of June, 1889. Owing to continued heavy rains the river began rising, and by noon had reached an alarming height. From that time on the volume of water increased more rapidly, the river rising at the rate of one foot an hour.

rising at the rate of one foot an hour.

By night both the Conemaugh and Stony
Creek were running over their banks.

Eight temporary bridges, which were
erected after the flood of May, 1880, were
washed away, with a portion of a new steel
bridge which was in course of erection.

The loss to the bridge company who had

this contract in hand will amount to several thousands of dollars. The water flooded the lower parts of the city.

The Cambria iron works were flooded and were compelled to shut down. The other mills have also shut down. Cellars were flooded, and the merchants were kept busy moving their goods to higher ground.

Communication by wagon with the Penn-sylvania Railroad and the lower part of the city was cut off entirely, the only means of communication being by the Cambria Railroad Bridge. Reports received from up the country say that the rivers are higher than at any time since the famous flood, 1889, in which several thousand people lost their

Owing to the water covering the floors of the City Prison the doors were thrown open and the seven prisoners confined released. The people are still greatly excited over the report that the log boom will break an l the streets are crowded with excited men running hither and thither. A mounted patrol has been established and every precaution taken to give immediate warning impending danger

A FLORIDA LYNCHING.

Two Outlaws Taken from the Gaines ville Jail and Hung.

A special from Gainesville, Alachua County, in the western part of Florida, reports a lynching there of two members of a reperate gang of thieves and plunderers. Pist last act was the shooting of T. B. Mc-Pherson, who kept a store just outside of the city limits.

Mike Kelly, white, the leader of the gang, and Jim Champion, a colored ex-convict were captured next day and taken to Gaines

McPherson died during the night, and the citizens were so infuriated that they rose en masse, took the murderers from the jail and hung them to two big pines nearby.

PROMINENT PEOPLE,

BRADLAUGH was an errand boy.

DR. KOCH, the consumptive curer, is in THE Sultan of Zanzibar will shortly visit

Berlin, Germany. THE Emperor of Germany now smokes dozen eigars a day.

Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is in poverty at eighty-four. Ex-King Milan, of Servia, now calls him-

self the Duke of Pavolo. THE death of Meissonier removes the foremost French artist of the day.

PREMIER RUDINI, of Italy, says peace can only be secured by continuing the Triple Al-EX-PRESIDENT .: LEVELAND has accented

an honorary membership in the Society of Old Friends. PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is said to be

broken down in health and to be preparing for a trip to Europe. Mr. PHELPS, the American Minister in Berlin, Germany, is said to receive marked attention from the Kaiser.

COLONEL MACFARLANE, who was Kala-kaua's chamberlain, says the King left an estate worth about \$100,000. EXPLORER STANLEY says that Edison, the

electrician, has the most wonderful pair of eyes that he has ever seen in a human head. James Parton, the historian, wears well. Though about entering his seventieth year he regularly spends about six hours a day at his desk.

SENATOR COCKRELL, of Missouri, to be the only man who has ever had the audacity to smoke a pipe within the sacred confines of the United States Senate. JOHN FOCRD, late editor of Harper's

Weekly, has gone to Europe as chief adviser and secretary to Mr. Pulitzer, of the New York World, who is leaving this country for his health. THE O'Shaunessy brothers, the Tenness

millionaires, claim descent from the kings of ancient Ireland. Their fortune has been acquired almost entirely through investments n real estate. NINE Congressmen—Cummings, Farquhar, De Haven, Fithian, O'Donnell, Moore, Hans-brough, Wyckham and Craig, of Staten Island—State Senator Brown, of New York, and Erastus Wiman were printers'

GENERAL JOHN B. NEWTON, of New York, has been voted by the Board of Trustees a salary of \$10,000 per annum as consulting engineer of the Chicago (Ill.) Drainage Ship Canal. Chief Engineer Worthen was voted an equal salary.

an equal salary. COLONEL F. H. HAIN, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Raliway Company, of New York, draws a salary of \$25,000 a year. When he began his business career in a small Pennsylvania village his wages were

fifty cents a day. THE Rev. John Jasper, of Richmond, Va., who gained celebrity by his "sun-do-move lecture, doesn't let his salary move. H congregation has several times tendered him an increase, but he declared that ₹50 a month is ample for his needs, and he declines to ac-

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil King, is of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and his face shows the heavy lines and prominent nose that are characteristic of that ancestry. He is a quiet, retiring man, wholly unassum ing in dress and manner, and always speaks in low, well modulated tones. His home life is noted for its simplicity.

GENERAL COUNT ALFRED VON SCHLIEF-FEN, who succeeded General von Waldersee as chief of the general staff of the German army, is regarded as one of the most able officers on that staff. Count von Waldersee, the retiring chief of the general staff, took formal leave of the staff attaches in Berlin. In a speech, in which he showed deep emo-tion, he said: "The Emperor has ordered me elsewhere. A soldier obeys orders without asking reasons."

A FAMILY CREMATED.

A Mother and Four Children Perish in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) Fire.

A whole family lost their lives in a fire in the cellar of the baker-shop of Fritz Rothfuhs, Brooklyn, N. Y. The fire had been caused by the carelessness of one of Mr. Rothfuhs's journeymen, Jacob Emmerich, who was at work alone in the place at the time, and was due to the overturning a pan of boiling lard on the hot stove.

The pot contained from twelve to fifteen quarts of fat. When the lat began to boil it ran over, and in attempting to remove it Emmerich overturned the lard. The next instant the fat was in a blaze. Rothfuhs, after telling Emmerich to go out and send in an alarm, started to arouse merich to go

out and send in an alarm, started to arouse the occupants of the building. Emmerich was unable to find a fire-box key, and fully a half hour elapsed before the alarm reached the Fire Department. In the meantime the occupants of the house began to run from the building.

All were believed to have escaped when a cry for help was heard coming from the open window on the top floor, which was oc-cupied by Mrs. Mary Henry, a widow, with her four children. The woman could be seen by the aid of the glare of the flames through tue dense volumes of smoke which poured from every window in the house. The crowd below were helpless to rescue and her children from the terrible fate which awaited them. They implored her to jump to the sidewalk, but she failed to do so. She was then soon lost sight of, and when her charred body, with those of her children,

were found, they were lying around the threshold of the bedroom door leading into the hall. Henry was dressed in a wrapper and in her arms nestled her young-est child, a babe a few months old. Near her lay Woodsey, four years old; Harry, eleven years old, and Julia, nine years old. The boy Harry and girl Julia were both The boy Harry and girl Julia were both dressed, and Herry's right arm was locked in his sister's. They had met death while following their mother.

End the unfortunate woman attempted to make her escape as soon as she was make her escape as soon as she was make her of stopping to dress her awatened, instead to would have been children, it is believed as aved with the other families. The charred bodies of the mother and four children were laid side by side on the floor of the old building, which has been

been a widow less than a year. She sup-ported herself and family by doing washing. EX-GOVERNOR SIBLEY.

turned into a temporary morgue. Mrs. Henry was twenty-eight years old and had

Death of the Hero of the Sioux War -A Romantic Career. Ex-Governor Sibley, after a long illness, died a few days ago at his home in St. Paul,

Minn General H. H. Sibley, who was about eighty years old, had lived a romantic life. At twenty-three years of age he was taken in as a partner in the American Fur Company, and stationed at Mendola, Minn., as agent for the company. That point was the only settlement on the frontier. He entertained there Captain Marryatt, Colonel Fremont. Featherstonehaugh, the traveler, and other distinguished wanderers. He was sent as the first delegate to Congress from the Terri-

tory of Minnesota. He was the first Governor of the State. and signed, under compulsion of the Su-preme Court, the \$7,000,000 of thrice repudi-ated railroad bonds, which afterward were redeemed at fifty cents on the dollar. His management of the Sioux War was severely riticised for its delays and apparent disre-gard for the suffering captives, but at the end it was shown that his knowledge of Inlian character and sagacious modern war-fare was the means of saving hundreds of lives and of releasing every captive safe and sound. When the war was over he hanged forty-three warriors at Mankato and settled the Sioux troubles permanently. They have lived peacefully on their reservations in Da-kota ever since. He had been an invalid for vears.

ONE HUNDRED acres of land, just south of Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., recently was sold for \$1,000,000. The land is under water. It was sold for the defunct Third National Bank, which will now pay \$1.60 on each dollar of its capital stock.

SEVENTY-EIGHT deaths from intemperance in Boston, Mass., in 1890, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over 1889, when it was not necessary for a person to sit in order to

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Factory in Quebec, Canada, Totally Demolished.

Over a Score of Bodies Taken From the Ruins.

A boiler in the Quebec Worsted Company's factory, at Hare Point, Canada, in the outskirts of the city of Quebec, exploded at about 9:45 o'clock on a recent morning, completely demolishing the engine house and a part of the factory. A large number of the employes were buried in the ruins, and on the morning after the explosion twenty-five bodies had been taken from the debris. The late morning services in the Roman Catholic churches were attended at the time

Catholic churches were attended at the time by thousands of Lenten penitents, when the services were interrupted by a shock as of a mighty earthquake, and as the churches swayed came the thick, heavy thud of a startling report.

In some churches, and notably in St. Roch's there was quite a panio, and the clergy with difficulty induced the people to leave the

difficulty induced the people to leave the building quietly.

The explosion was that of the boiler of the Quebec Worsted Mills, an immense building at Hare Point, 500 feet long.

The factory had been closed a fortnight while repairs were being made to machinery, and on the day of the disaster the boilers were being tested preparatory to work being resumed when the explosion occurred. No-body knows how or why. Those who could body knows how or why. Those who could alone have told the story now lie cold in

death.

Arthur Tweddle, Superintendent of the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company and a skilled engineer, was superintending the work, assisted by the engineer of the factory, Thomas Stiles, John Lee, engineer, of Montreal, and by three master mechanics named John La Montague, Joseph Michaud and William Francoeur, all of whom were killed.

killed.

The explosion lifted the roof of the engine house a considerable height in the air and carried it some distance away. The walls of the structure and the lofty smokestack tottered and fell. The dyehouse and two hundred feet of the factory building were levelled to the ground. Had the factory been in full operation the loss of life would have been numbered by hundreds.

Eighty operatives who came to see if work would commence that day had been sent home ten minutes prior to the explosion. About half the number were in and about the building, and some are numbered with

the building, and some are numbered with the killed. Many more may still be buried beneath the ruins.
Willing hands worked hard all day at the

Willing hands worked hard all day at the removal of the debris, and occasionally their labors were rewarded by the discovery of masses of humanity, sometimes little more than limbs, at others armiess or legless bod-

ies.

There are portions of human remains that are recognized only by fragments of the clothes they wore.

The injured and dying were removed into the Marine Hospital, close to the factory, where all the doctors in the city and a number of Sisters of Charity attended them. Most of the wounded are so disfigured as to be almost unrecognizable, and harrowing scenes were witnessed on all bands as wives sisters or children, rushing among the rows. sisters or children, rushing among the rows of mangled, bleeding bodies, shricked out the name of the husband, brother or father that

they had identified Firemen, factory hands, police and citirens and men of the regular regiments of Canadian cavalry and artillery worked like heroes all day long among the debris and the mow to recover the dead and dying. The damage to the factory will probably exceed

\$100,000. Mr. Harvey, foreman of Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Co., of Levis, who were carrying out repairs to the machinery and boilers, out repairs to the machinery and bollers, says that he was in the engine-room when the explosion took place. He instinctively threw himself under the shelter of a large wheel, and so escaped being crushed by failing bricks and rafters, He was recued a half hour later, and has only slight injuries. He cannot account for the accident.

the accident. The cause of the accident is not at present known, but it is thought some of the pipes may have frozen while the fires were out, and so caused a stoppage when steam was started.

DEATH IN A FIERY MINE.

Four Men Killed in a Shait Near Scottdale, Penn. A dispatch from Scottdale, Penn., sayer "The Moyer Mine, about three miles from this place, is on fire. A large body of men are at work trying to subdue the flames and

rescue the imprisoned miners. "The fire was kindled by a miner "The fire was kindled by a miner accidentally dropping a naked lamp at the bottom of the shaft, which is 100 feet deep. The lamp exploded, igniting the accumulated mine gas, which exploded with a terrific report and scattered the flames in every direction. The mine caught fire, the large shaft used for ventilating the mine was destroyed and the interior of the mine seems to be one mass of flame. A large number of the mine was the property turning water in the mine. men are at work turning water in the mine. Moutz Creek has been turned from its course into the mine shaft and is pouring a large quantity of water into the seething abyss.

"The Moyer coke plant, one of the largest in the region, employed 500 men. The men at this place had refused to join the ranks of the strikers, and the works were running full. Fifty miners were at work at the time of the explosion. All escaped except four pumpers, who are known to have been

Non Committal.

pumpers, who are known to have killed, and six or seven men who are reported



Girls (excitedly)—"Oh, Mr. Turoble-down, are you killed?" Tumbledown-"I can tell you better after I reach the bottom! I ain't dead

up to the present time, but the prospect

before me is pretty serious."-Argosy.

MRS. MAY FRENCH SHELDON, who is to lead an expedition to the Congo in Stanley's footsteps, is a physician of no mean ability and has also won a reputation as an author and sculptor. She has an enviable position in literary and

scientific circles in London, where her

husband is the manager of a banking-

house.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER delivered an address at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wendeil Phillips, and announced that this would be his last appearance on the lecture platform.